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FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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## Week in Headlines

**International**

*Stevenson urged intl. action to outlaw Red attack on Formosa, avoid war over off-shore islands.*

*U.S. offered to share atomic weapons data with NATO allies.*

*Russia opened peace pact parley with Austria.*

*Soviets announced plans to break British, French friendship pacts over West German rearmament.*

**United States**

*Salk anti-polio vaccine pronounced successful after mass test.*

*Dulles dropped Edw. Corsi as refugee immigration aide.*

*UAW opened talks with auto firms on guaranteed annual wage.*

*Hoover Comm. report proposed new Tax-Trade-Labor court.*

*Supreme Court heard arguments on school desegregation enforcement.*

# WORLD AFFAIRS

**FAR EAST**

## *Stevenson Asks War Curb*

### Suggests UN Move on Formosa

Speaking as a private citizen, Adlai E. Stevenson said in a nationwide radio speech from Chicago Apr. 11 that the U.S. should work for an international declaration, possibly through the UN, "condemning the use of force in the Formosa Strait."

The Dem. Party's titular leader said the U.S. also should ask the free nations to back this with a joint declaration "agreeing to stand with us in the defense of Formosa against any aggression, pending some final settlement of its status."

#### Rejects War for Quemoy, Matsu

Stevenson prefaced criticism of the Eisenhower Admin.'s Far Eastern policies by observing that "the possibility of war just now seems to hinge upon Quemoy & Matsu, small islands that lie almost as close to the coast of China as Staten I. does to New York."*

"Should we be plunged into another great war," he said, "the maintenance of our alliances & the respect & the good will of the uncommitted nations of Asia will be far more important to us than the possession of these offshore islands [Quemoy & Matsu] by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek ever could be."

Stevenson asked: "Are the offshore islands essential to the security of the U.S.? Are they, indeed, even essential to the defense of Formosa—which all Americans have been agreed upon since Pres. Truman sent the 7th Fleet there 5 years ago?" He posed the question whether the U.S. was "prepared to shock & alienate . . . our traditional allies" & most major non-Red Asian countries and "face the prospect of war in the morass of China, possibly global war, standing almost alone in a sullen or hostile world?"

#### Proposes Bids to Russia, UN

Stevenson said he saw no reason "why we should not invite Soviet Russia, which is united by treaty with Red China, to declare its position, to indicate whether it prefers the possibility of ultimate settlement by agreement to an unpredictable, perhaps, limitless, conflict, started by an arrogant, fool-hardy Communist China either by design or miscalculation." He said the U.S. & friendly nations also could ask the UN "to condemn any effort to alter the present status of Formosa by force . . . (and) to seek a formula for the permanent future of Formosa, consistent with the wishes of its people, with international law, & with world security."

#### Dulles Replies, Defends Chiang

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told his news conference Apr. 12: "In relation to Formosa, (Stevenson) suggests, as original ideas, the very approaches which the Govt. has been & is actively exploring. The results we want will not be advanced by publicly prodding friendly governments."

Dulles said Stevenson "speaks feelingly about our allies, but he forgets one ally, namely, the Republic of China." Dulles said the free world "must primarily depend" on the "loyalty & resources of that ally . . . for the defense of Formosa. (Stevenson) seems to asume that that ally can be ignored & rebuffed."

"We seek peace, not war," Dulles said. "We desire a UN cease-fire & have repeatedly made that clear. We are seeking more free world support for the defense of Formosa . . . Never before in our history have we had so large a degree of peacetime cooperation in Europe, in Asia, & in the Americas."

Dulles recognized little merit in Stevenson's suggestion of an approach to the Soviet to clarify its position on Formosa. The Secretary said the U.S. did not consider Quemoy & Matsu indispensable. He noted that the offshore islands were specifically excluded from the U.S. guarantees in the mutual defense treaty with Nationalist China, but that they might be relevant to the defense of Formosa if that island were attacked. [See 106G2]

(Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson [Tex.] & Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Chrmn. Walter F. George [Ga.] said Apr. 12 they approved in general of Stevenson's views on the Formosa area situation.) [See p. 106C2]

#### Warns Against 'Craven' Policy

Shortly before Stevenson's broadcast Apr. 11, Dulles warned (in a speech before the 5th Annual All-Jesuit Alumni Dinner in Washington) against the "craven purchase of peace at the expense of principle." Dulles said such a peace "can result in destroying much of the human spirit on this planet" and "under certain conditions, could lead to a degradation of the human race." (Asked at his press conference next day whether he considered Stevenson's attitude toward Quemoy & Matsu a "craven purchase of peace," Dulles said he did not.)

Speaking in abstract terms without directly mentioning the Far Eastern situation, Dulles said Apr. 11 that Communist rulers "have sought to capitalize on love of peace and horror of war as a means of extending their rule over all the human race." He warned that the Reds sought to divert free peoples "from necessary measures of defense & create . . . a popular demand for peace at any price." Dulles expressed belief that the free world had "a deep, world-wide sense of respect for the U.S. because . . . we do in general stand like a rock for certain principles & follow a course which, in its broad nature, is consistent & predictable."

Speaking before the Associated Church Press in Wash. Apr. 13, Dulles said Red China could give up the use of force without giving up its claim to Formosa & the Pescadores. He cited Germany, Korea & Viet Nam as examples of divided countries where the anti-Communist Govts. were seeking peaceful means of unification. Dulles described the Far Eastern situation as "not so promising," but added that "we are hopeful & trying in many ways to bring about acceptance of some sort of cease-fire whereby force will be renounced as a way to achieve national goals." [See p. 106G2]

(Canadian External Affairs Min. Lester B. Pearson said Apr. 13 that "either the Communist Chinese must come to the UN or the UN must go to them" if Far Eastern disputes were to be settled. "There is no 3rd course except the use of force." [See 98F3]

*Quemoy is 5 mi. off Amoy, Matsu 15 mi. off mainland near Foochow. [Map p. 17; Vol. XIV, 298]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

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### Other U.S. Opinion on China

Arthur H. Dean, Dulles' former law partner who was U.S. negotiator in Korean armistice talks, said in an article in the April *Foreign Affairs* (made public Apr. 8) that the U.S. could improve its international position by recognizing Red China, in return for certain concessions [see Vol. XIV, pp. 65G3-66B1]. He recommended consideration of Britain's 2-China idea, which would recognize Communist rule on the mainland & Nationalist rule on Formosa. Dean said: "As things are going, we face the inevitable defection of friends in the UN & when that happens it may be too late to negotiate a cease-fire." (State Dept. press officer Henry Suydam said Apr. 8 Dean wrote as a private citizen.)

Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens, returning to Washington from a 2-wk. air tour of Japan, South Korea, Formosa, Okinawa & Hong Kong, said Apr. 10: "I don't look for an early attack" Stevens said he found a "notable improvement" in Chinese Nationalist forces since the year before & that they could "give a very good account of themselves" if attacked. [See p. 106A3]

The Com. of One Million Against the Admission of Communist China to the UN announced plans Apr. 11 to carry its campaign to Pres. Eisenhower & to West European nations. The group, of which ex-Amb.-to-UN Warren R. Austin was honorary chairman, said it had obtained 1,037,000 signatures. Its steering committee: Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), ex-Gov. Charles Edison of N. J., ex-State Undersecy Joseph C. Crewe, Rep. Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.), Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.), Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.).

## Reds Bar Formosa Vote

The Peiping *People's Daily* rejected Apr. 7 a reported British proposal for a Formosa plebiscite as "extremely absurd." The paper said the Formosa question was a Chinese "internal affair" which allowed no foreign "interference." Kuo Mo-jo, chief Red Chinese delegate to a Communist-sponsored conference of Asians & Africans in New Delhi, said Apr. 7 that Formosa was "a part of China just as Long Island is part of the U. S." & that Peiping never would "appease" the U. S. by giving up plans to "liberate" Formosa [see p. 121C1].

The 4-day conference, which was shunned by the Indian Govt., ended Apr. 10 with a call for universal disarmament & a ban on nuclear weapons.

### New Red Air Base Reported

Natl. China's Defense Ministry said Apr. 8 the Reds had begun to use a new air base at Lukiao (about 220 mi. from Matsu) Apr. 3. The base reportedly was the largest & best in Red China, usable by jets & big bombers.

### U. S. Blamed for Plane Crash

The Red Chinese Forgn. Min. said Apr. 13 that U. S. & Nationalist "secret agents" had sabotaged an Air India Constellation which crashed Apr. 12 in the South China Sea, killing 7 crewmen and 11 persons attached to the Red Chinese delegation to the African-Asian Conf. opening Apr. 18 in Bandung, Indonesia. (3 Indians were rescued.) The Red statement said the Peiping Govt. knew in advance of a plot to "wreck Indian planes" chartered by Peiping to carry Premier Chou En-lai & others to the conference. The lost plane took off from Hong Kong, and Peiping said the British Govt. & Hong Kong authorities "bear serious responsibility" for the crash. The Hong Kong Govt. said Apr. 13 it found nothing to support the Red charges. It said it had learned over the previous weekend that the Peiping Forgn. Ministry had been warned that "trouble might be made" by "Nationalist sympathizers," and that extra security measures had been taken in Hong Kong. The U. S. State Dept. Apr. 13 called the charges "propaganda."

(Egyptian Premier Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser arrived in New Delhi Apr. 12 for talks with Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru en route to the Bandung Conf.) [See p. 50G2]

*People's Daily* of Peiping implied Apr. 11 that Kao Kang & Jao Shushih, recently purged Red officials, had worked indirectly for "American imperialism." [see p. 110G1] The newspaper said Apr. 10 that during the advance from "the new democratic revolution" to the "higher stage of the Socialist revolution," the party must "sharpen its vigilance & be watchfully over the activities of all party members, including the most responsible ones, against laxity of discipline."

## EUROPE

## Austrian Talks in Moscow

The Soviet Union presented identical statements to the U.S., Britain & France Apr. 9 saying that "at present" there were possibilities of speeding settlement of the Austrian peace treaty "by concluding an appropriate agreement between the 4 powers & Austria." The Soviet statement was, in effect, an answer to the West's Apr. 5 declaration cautioning against bilateral commitments. [See p. 106C1]

Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab arrived in Moscow Apr. 11 for treaty talks suggested by Soviet Forgn. Min. Viacheslav M. Molotov. [See p. 98A1]

### Bohlen, Bulganin 'Toast' Pact

At a reception given by Molotov following the first meeting with Raab Apr. 12, U.S. Amb. Charles E. Bohlen had a one-hr. talk with Soviet Premier Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, during which Bohlen proposed a toast to early restoration of Austrian independence as a step toward permanent peace.

Bohlen said Bulganin offered an answering toast: "I hope for progress on the Austrian treaty & that the solution of this question shall help toward the solution of other international questions." Bulganin & Molotov also drank to Austrian Forgn. Min. Leopold Figl's toast: "To the end of the occupation of Austria this year—10 years is long enough." [See p. 98A1]

Bohlen suggested to Bulganin that there be more frequent contact between Kremlin leaders & the Western ambassadors in Moscow in order to improve East-West relations. Bohlen said Bulganin agreed that such a step might be a help. (Bohlen noted later that he had made a similar proposal to Bulganin's predecessor, Georgi M. Malenkov, Nov. 7, 1954, but that nothing came of it.) [See Vol. XIV, pp. 369E3, 406D2]

Molotov told newsmen Apr. 13 that the Austrian talks seemed to be going well & "I expect a positive result." Asked what would happen after the Austrians left Moscow, he said: "Not everything depends on us. We would like it to be something agreed among the four powers & I believe that what has been achieved here with the Austrians will facilitate the ultimate objective."

(Bohlen said Apr. 13 that the Kremlin had given him permission to make an early visit to new farms in central Asia & southern Siberia.)

Anastas I. Mikoyan, a Soviet First Dep. Premier, recalling his visit to the U.S. in 1936, told Western newsmen at the reception Apr. 12 he feared he would not recognize the U.S. today: "I have very fine recollections of the old America. I do not want to spoil my impressions."

Mikoyan said his impressions included "initiative," "inventiveness," "the ability to get together" & "simplicity in individual life." He said that "Lenin had a good opinion of that other America. We even had a slogan: To unite Russian bolshevism with American efficiency & German accuracy." [See p. 69G2]

## Reds End Friendship Pacts

The Soviet Council of Ministers (Cabinet) announced Apr. 9 it had asked the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to annul the friendship treaty of May 26, 1942, with Britain & the similar treaty of Dec. 10, 1944, with France [see Vol. II, p. 185F; Vol. IV, 394H]. Moscow had warned both countries in Dec. 1954 it would annul the treaties if they ratified the Paris agreements to rearm West Germany [see Vol. XIV, p. 422C2]. The Soviet Forgn. Ministry said the Presidium would act on the annulments at an early meeting. The Soviet announcement said that, under the friendship treaties, Britain, France & the USSR "took responsibility to prevent the rebirth of German militarism & also not to join any alliance directed against one of the contracting powers."

### British, US Ratifiers Signed

The British Forgn. Office disclosed Apr. 13 that Queen Elizabeth had signed the Paris pacts several weeks before, making Britain the first nation

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to complete final action. [See Vol. XIV, 390B2]

Pres. Eisenhower & U.S. State Secy. Dulles signed the Paris pacts at the White House Apr. 7 (exactly 9 yr. 11 mo. after Nazi forces surrendered to Gen. Eisenhower). [See p. 105B1]

## U.S. to Share A-Weapons Data

Pres. Eisenhower approved on Apr. 13 an agreement to share U.S. military atomic information—but not arms—with the 13 NATO countries. Such action had been authorized by Congressional amendments to the Atomic Energy Act in 1954. [See Vol. XIV, p. 253E1]

The pact, released at the President's Augusta, Ga., vacation quarters, called for sharing of information which would help: (1) develop European defense plans; (2) train personnel in the use of & defense against atomic weapons; (3) evaluate atomic capabilities of potential enemies. Other NATO members also would share their atomic information with the organization. Pres. Eisenhower said the agreement "will promote & will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense & security."

The agreement provided that each country would decide for itself what information it would share through NATO. Provision was made for periodic reports by NATO to the U.S. regarding use of the information supplied.

### France Not to Make A-Weapons

French Premier Edgar Faure said Apr. 13 that, after "long reflection," the French Cabinet had decided not to construct atomic weapons but rather to concentrate on peaceful uses of the atom. His statement followed a Finance Ministry warning to the Cabinet that taxes would have to be increased if the French budget deficit rose higher. [See p. 94A2]

### U.S. Offers Atomic Pool Plan

Morehead Patterson, in charge of Pres. Eisenhower's "atoms for peace" program, said Apr. 13 that the U.S. had circulated to other countries a preliminary draft of a statute for an Intl. Atomic Energy Agency. Patterson did not disclose the names of countries invited to become charter members of the agency, but he said the Soviet Union was not included. He repeated that the U.S. was determined not to hold up establishment of the agency pending a definite Soviet reply to Mr. Eisenhower's proposal of Dec. 1953. [See pp. 70F3, 18A3]

The U.S. Info. Agency, in testimony released Apr. 12 by the House Appropriations Com., described the atoms-for-peace plan as "unquestionably the best idea in the cold war so far." USIA Dir. Theodore C. Streibert & aides said one billion persons throughout the world had been told of the plan and that this "pulls the rug out from under the main propaganda line of the Soviets, namely that we are warmongers." [See Vol. XIV, p. 57D2]

(Prof. Richard R. Feynman, Calif. Inst. of Technology & Dr. Freeman J. Dyson, a Briton on the staff of the Inst. for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J., said Apr. 6 they had cancelled plans to attend a Moscow scientific meeting although no classified matters were on the agenda. Feynman said Maj. Gen. Kenneth D. Nichols, Gen. Mgr. of the Atomic Energy Comm., had recommended that Feynman not take an "unwarranted risk." Dyson said he was advised by the Govt. that a re-entry permit did not gurantee an alien could return to the U.S.)

## ECSC Sets Coal, Steel Marks

The European Coal & Steel Community (ECSC) reported Apr. 7 that West European steel & coal production reached a new all-time high in March. The 6 major steel-producing countries in the ECSC (West Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg & Netherlands, in order of quantity of production) produced 4,606,000 tons of steel in March, 10% above the Jan. 1955 record. March coal production was 22,643,000 tons, 4% above the Mar. 1954 record. [See p. 6F1]

### Franco-German Industry Planned

Plans to form a French-German industrial concern tied to the Western European Union (WEU) were disclosed in Paris Apr. 8 by Yvon Esnault, pres. of the Intl. Co. for Studies in Industrial Cooperation, who said the French-controlled company would have German capital & technical assistance. He said the project would be ready to function with final ratification of WEU.

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**East Germany** imposed new travel restrictions on West Berliners Apr. 10 (Easter Sunday) & turned back thousands who tried to visit relatives in the Soviet zone . . . West Berlin Mayor Otto Suhr conferred Apr. 12 with U.S. High Commissioner James B. Conant in Bonn on ways of dealing with the new East German tolls on road traffic into West Berlin. [See p. 105C3] . . . **Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe**, U.S. Army Comdr. in Europe, said in Bonn Apr. 12 that new weapons had made it possible to try to defend all of West Germany in case of attack, instead of falling back on the Rhine River. He told newsmen his forces "now propose to fight for every inch of ground we hold" with atomic cannon & missiles. [See p. 67A2]

Italian Premier Mario Scelba & Forgn. Min. Gaetano Martino returned to Rome Apr. 8 after a 12-day visit to the U.S. to find the 4 parties of Scelba's Centrist coalition demanding clarification of the Govt.'s policies. Scelba said on leaving New York Apr. 7 he had found "new & direct proof" of the will for peace in the U.S. He called Apr. 1 for freer trade with the U.S., noting that fears of competition still hampered the U.S.' "fundamentally liberal" policies. He said Mar. 30 in a *Meet the Press* (NBC-TV) interview that Italy was strong enough to resist internal communism. [See p. 98A2] . . . **Valery Lysikov**, Soviet lieutenant colonel's son who fled to West Berlin Mar. 22, voluntarily returned to the East Apr. 9 with his parents, who picked him up at U.S. High Comm. Hq. in Berlin. A U.S. official said the youth "dwelt constantly on what might happen to his parents, and finally decided he would return home." [See p. 106B1]

**Switzerland** published Apr. 7, with U.S. consent, a letter from the late Pres. F. D. Roosevelt dated Jan. 19, 1945, asking the Swiss Govt. to halt trade with Nazi Germany & "deprive the Nazis of further assistance." The Swiss Govt. had replied that its neutrality prohibited such an embargo. [See Vol. XIII, p. 215P]

## OTHER WORLD NEWS

***Indo-China.*** Viet Nam Premier Ngo Dinh Diem began talks Apr. 9 with leaders of about 20 political parties to form a high political council which would serve as an advisory body to the regular Viet Namese Cabinet. Diem proposed formation of the council to meet demands of opposition parties that his Govt. be reorganized [see p. 99C1]. The conferees included leaders of the Binh Xuyen forces and the Cao Dai & Hoa Hao religious sects. Meanwhile, the tacit truce between the Govt. & Binh Xuyen was maintained. [See p. 107A2] . . . Diem's Govt. announced plans Apr. 10 to set up a unified organization to maintain law & order in Viet Nam. A directive established a Civil Guard of about 40,000 men. A Govt. spokesman said the move was not related to the fight against the private Binh Xuyen, Cao Dai & Hoa Hao armies. [See p. 50B3] . . . French officials in Washington cancelled Apr. 8 their plans for an Apr. 20 meeting with U.S. officials to discuss long-range Indo-China problems. The French Embassy said the present time was "inconvenient"—presumably because of Viet Nam Premier Diem's controversy with opposition groups. [See 66E2] . . . The French Govt. disclosed Apr. 10 that a 6-man military commission was investigating the fall of Dienbienphu in May, 1954. The commission was ordered to determine the degree of responsibility at all command levels. [See p. 106A1; Vol. XIV, 306B1]

***Palestine.*** The Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Comm. condemned Israel & Egypt Apr. 9 for a battle Apr. 3 on the Gaza strip frontier near Nahal Oz, where 2 Egyptian & 2 Israeli soldiers were killed. Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Staff Chief of the UN Truce Supervision Org., warned both countries Apr. 10 that the Gaza incidents had "resulted in a deteriorating situation (which) can & should be ended." Israel asked the UN Security Cncl. Apr. 11 to speed consideration of its complaints against "Egyptian assaults." The Council had suspended consideration of Israel's latest complaint pending a report from Burns. [See p. 107B2]

**Afghanistan** was reported Apr. 11 by diplomats in Kabul to have received an offer of Soviet military support in event of "aggressive interference" by Pakistan & its Western allies to prevent a plebiscite in North-West Frontier Province (Pakistan) demanded by Afghanistan. Afghan

Premier Sardar Mohammed Daud had broadcast a warning to Pakistan Mar. 29 against a projected merger of all West Pakistani provinces & princely states into a single administrative area [see p. 102F2]. Daud demanded a plebiscite first among 7,000,000 Pushtoon tribesmen (of Afghan descent) on whether they preferred an independent state. A mob of demonstrators invaded & damaged the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul Mar. 30. Daul was said to have held several talks with Soviet Amb. Mikhail V. Degtyar between Mar. 30 & Apr. 11. Afghan King Mohammed Zahir Shar was revealed Apr. 11 to have offered to restore ex-Premier Mahmoud Zahir (replaced by Daud 2 yrs. ago) if the U.S., Britain & Turkey promised to support Afghanistan against attack by Pakistani Govt. or guerrilla forces.

# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## *Presidential News*

Pres. Eisenhower disclosed Apr. 8 that Robert Heller & Associates, Cleveland engineers, had been asked to make plans for remodelling parts of the White House & its attached Executive offices to provide more adequate office space for the President & his staff. One remodelling goal, it was believed, would be a large auditorium for staging news conferences. [See Vol. XII, p. 311K] . . . G. Frederick Reinhardt, 43, Counselor to the U.S. Embassy in Paris, was named Apr. 13 to succeed Donald R. Heath, new Amb. to Lebanon, as Amb. to Viet Nam [see p. 28F1]. The President accepted Apr. 13 the resignation of SEC Chrmn. Ralph Demmler. Mr. Eisenhower said he would nominate Andrew D. Orrick, 38, to fill the remainder of Demmler's term (until June 1957) and designate J. Sinclair Armstrong of Chicago, lawyer & SEC member since July 1953, as chrmn. Other nominations Apr. 13: Dr. Althea K. Hottel, Dean of Women at U. of Pa., as U.S. representative on the UN Economic & Social Council to succeed Arthur J. Altmeyer; William R. Connole of West Hartford, Conn. to succeed Nelson Lee Smith as a Fed. Power Comm. member for a 5-yr. term to June 22, 1960; George E. C. Hayes, Negro lawyer, formally nominated as a member of the Dist. of Columbia Public Utlities Comm.—highest D.C. post ever awarded to a Negro. [See p. 51G1] . . . Pres. Eisenhower played host to 17,036 children & their parents who came to roll eggs on the White House lawn Easter Monday, Apr. 11 [see Vol. XIII, p. 108L]. The president attended Easter services Apr. 10 at the Natl. Presbyterian Church (Wash.) without Mrs. Eisenhower who was at their Gettysburg, Pa. farm recovering from a recent illness. [See p. 84G2] . . . Gen. Mark W. Clark, pres. of the Citadel military college, conferred Apr. 12 an honorary LL.D. on the President, who had stopped in Charleston, S.C. for the ceremony while en route to Augusta, Ga. for an 8-day vacation.

### CORSI OUSTER

## *Dulles Drops Immigration Aide*

Edward J. Corsi, 58, N.Y. State Industrial Commissioner 1943-54 & Republican nominee for NYC Mayor in 1950, was notified Apr. 8 by State Secy. John Foster Dulles that his assignment as Dulles' special assistant on refugee & immigration problems would be ended. Corsi charged that he was being ousted to pacify Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.), co-author of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act & House Un-American Activities Com. chairman. Walters had opposed Corsi's program to liberalize immigration policy & charged him with association with Red-front groups in the 1930s. [See p. 68E3]

Corsi said he had been informed that his appointment as expediter of the refugee immigration program, which took effect Jan. 10, had been a temporary 90-day assignment & would not be renewed. The State Dept. stressed that it did not question Corsi's reliability on grounds of security. In token of this, Dulles offered to give Corsi a new assignment as advisor on migration possibilities in Latin America but Corsi refused it Apr. 11.

#### Action Causes Intra-GOP Dispute

Corsi, in blaming Walter Apr. 8 for his ouster, said the Congressman was "fighting my liberal approach to interpreting the immigration law." Corsi disputed the State Dept.'s statement that he had been given a temporary assignment to "conduct a survey"—recently "completed" after he "visited Italy, Greece, Germany & other countries of Europe to examine the development of the program" and filed a report with Dulles. (Corsi's report suggested ways to speed up immigration of refugees under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953.) It called for admission of 214,000 refugees to the U.S. but only about 22,000 had been cleared for U.S. visas through March.

Corsi told newsmen Apr. 9 he traced his difficulties to a press interview in January in which "I kiddingly said that I was 'left of center.'" He said Asst. State Secy. (for Public Affairs) Carl McCardle "blew up" & R. W. Scott McLeod, departmental Chief of Security & Consular Affairs, "burned up" over the remark. Later, Corsi continued, "Walter made his unfounded charges" of former Red-front affiliations, but that neither Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., Dulles nor other longtime Republican associates "spoke out" in his defense.

Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R., N.J.) & N.Y. Atty. Gen. Jacob Javits (R.) joined Sen. Herbert H. Lehman & Rep. Emanuel Celler (both D., N.Y.) in denouncing Corsi's ouster & criticizing Dulles. Frelinghuysen Apr. 9 & the Columbia Republican League of N.Y. Apr. 10, demanded that Dulles explain why he had changed his mind about Corsi after having praised him, at the time of his appointment, as "the best qualified man for the job" of finding a way to expedite refugee immigration. (Corsi, native of Italy, was named U.S. Comm. of Immigration by Pres. Hoover in 1931, reappointed by Pres. Roosevelt in 1934. He was NYC Emergency Relief Bureau chief in 1935, NYC Dep. Welfare Commissioner 1936-40.)

Dulles responded at his news conference Apr. 12 by saying that Corsi had tried to bypass some provisions of the Refugee Relief Act and move in as its administrator. The Secretary declared that Corsi was qualified to make the survey assigned him but not to become administrator. Corsi replied that Dulles had told "falsehoods." Rep. Walter Apr. 12 charged Corsi with "attempts at deception" to cast "unfair reflection" on Dulles & mask his (Corsi's) "lack of integrity & unfitness for federal service."

A Senate Judiciary Subcom. headed by Sen. William Langer (R., N.D.) began an investigation of Corsi's ouster Apr. 13 by first questioning McLeod in closed session.

Corsi disclosed Apr. 13 that he had been working with U.S. garment workers' unions on plans to bring 200 Italian tailors to New York & 5,000 Italian women's garment workers to the U.S. later to fill jobs available in New York. Corsi challenged Dulles' contention that the Refugee Relief Act was working well. He said instead that the U.S. had admitted "less than 1,000 refugees in 17 mos. of operation of the act" due to "red tape" restrictions, such as a requirement that the immigrants be assured in advance of jobs & housing.

McLeod said Apr. 13 that, as of Apr. 1: 3,700 refugees had received visas & 1,044 had entered the U.S.; 23,000 relatives of immigrated refugees had received visas & 15,000 relatives had entered the country. [See p. 11B3]

# OTHER U.S. NEWS

## *UAW Starts Contract Talks*

United Auto Workers (CIO) & Gen. Motors representatives opened talks in Detroit Apr. 7 on the union's demand for a guaranteed annual wage for its 325,000 GM-employed members. UAW Vice Pres. John W. Livingston & GM Vice Pres. Harry W. Anderson both promised to negotiate "seriously" for a peaceful settlement. Among major differences: the company sought a 5-yr. contract, the union one of shorter duration; the company rated its average hourly earnings of production workers last year at $2.27, the union at $2.10-$2.12.

UAW & the Ford Motor Co. also opened contract talks in Detroit Apr. 12 with GAW again the major issue and Ford Vice Pres. John Bugas & UAW Ford Dept. Dir. Ken Bannon as chief negotiators.

American Motors & the UAW then began contract talks Apr. 13 in Detroit. Edward L. Cushman, AM industrial relations director, asked that the union help AM meet its prob-

lems rather than insisting that terms reached with major firms become an industrywide "pattern." [See p. 108D3]

**Other Labor Developments**

A state of emergency was declared in Birmingham, Ala. Apr. 6 and police were assigned to curb fights between pickets & non-strikers at Southern Bell Telephone offices where the CIO Communications Workers of Amer. had been on strike since expiration of their contract Mar. 14. Gov. James Folsom (D.) assigned State Highway Patrol reinforcements to Bessemer (Birmingham suburb) Apr. 9 but refused to send Natl. Guardsmen to curb strike violence there. 300 persons angered over a court order against mass picketing broke into the telephone exchange office in Clinton, Tenn. Apr. 10. [See XIII, p. 317E3] . . . Settlement of a 9-mo. strike by AFL Machinists against Eastern Air Lines was announced by a special White House mediation board Apr. 13. [See Vol. XIV, p. 431B2] . . . The U.S. Supreme Court upheld Apr. 11 a NLRB ruling that employers must give unions, on request, the names & wage rates of employes regardless of the employes' wishes. [See p. 109B1] . . . The CIO Exec. Com. in Washington voted Apr. 11 to support the CIO Textile Workers Union in its opposition to a request by rayon & cotton manufacturers in New Bedford & Fall River, Mass. that their wage rates be reduced 10¢ an hour. [See p. 36F2]

### *Tax-Trade-Labor Court Urged*

The Com. on Organization of the Exec. Branch of Govt. submitted to Congress Apr. 10 a plan to establish a new administrative U.S. court to adjudicate cases involving taxes, trade regulations & labor law. The report recommended 52 changes in judicial organization & procedure affecting 50 Govt. agencies which employed 7,000 lawyers.

The proposal for a new 3-section court called for: one section to take over functions of the present Tax Court of the U.S. & functioning as a Judiciary rather than Executive body; another to assume judicial functions of the FTC, FCC, ICC, CAB, tariff Comm., Fed. Reserve Bd., Tariff & Power commissions & other Executive agencies & departments now empowered to make judicial decisions on trade regulations; a 3d section to take over cases of alleged unfair labor practices now adjudicated by the NLRB.

The report recommended also the establishment of a career service of civilian attorneys for Govt. departments, including the Defense Dept., and a reduction in the Veterans Admin.'s 884-member legal staff.

Chrmn. Herbert Hoover & some other commission members withheld personal indorsement of some recommended changes in the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946. But they voted to submit all the recommendations to Congress because of the eminence of a "task force" of jurists & lawyers (headed by ex-Chief Justice James Marsh Douglas of the Missouri Supreme Court) who had prepared the report. The task force said its plans were designed to "separate administrative & judicial functions" and "give the public greater protection against abuses of power & arbitrary bureaucratic action." [See pp. 83C3-84C1]

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**Civil Defense Coordinating Board** headed by Fed. Civil Defense Admin. Val Peterson was designated by Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 9 to coordinate CD activities of federal agencies. The 10 Cabinet departments, Atomic Energy Comm., Office of Defense Mobilization, Housing & Home Finance Agency, Veterans Admin. & Gen. Services Admin. were to be represented on the board. [See p. 84D2] . . . **Atomic radiation** effects will be studied by the Natl. Academy of Sciences with cooperation of the AEC & Rockefeller Foundation financial support, NAS Pres. Detlev W. Bronk announced in Washington Apr. 7. [See pp. 109B2, 102C2, 93A3]

**Sherman Adams**, chief Presidential assistant, said in an exchange of letters with Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) made public Apr. 11 that recent "leaks" of confidential information to the press on Admin. policies were a problem that would arise "when a new Administration, with new policies, is obliged to operate largely with personnel held over from previous Administrations." Adams' letter, dated Apr. 2, was in reply to Sparkman's earlier demand that Pres. Eisenhower prevent such leaks. Sparkman, it was disclosed Apr. 11, wrote Adams Apr. 5 to ask whether "Democrats" had given (a) the Yalta papers to the *N.Y. Times* Mar. 15, (b) a Cabinet Com.'s recommendations on transportation policies to the *Wall St. Journal* Mar. 28 and (c) an Attorney Gen.'s report on anti-trust laws to the *Wall St. Journal* Mar. 9 (all published ahead of scheduled release dates). [See p. 89G2-F3]

**Hiller Helicopters'** "flying platform," a device lifted by rotating fans concealed inside a circular platform, was demonstrated by the Navy in Palo Alto, Calif. Apr. 10. . . . Old-Age & Survivors Insurance Trust Fund trustees reported to Congress Apr. 13 that the fund's assets totaled $20,042,615,000 on June 30, 1954, an increase of $1,676,259,000 over the previous year. [See Vol. XIV, p. 177F2]

**FAO Dir. Harold E. Stassen** & Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) announced Apr. 12 they had reached "a thorough understanding" on presentation of 2 FAO documents (dealing with a Pakistan grain elevator project) to McClellan's Investigating Subcom. McClellan said he had seen the documents privately, would waive publication of one and obtain the other from the Agri. Construction Co. of Los Angeles, where it originated. [See p. 107E3]

**Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman** denied Apr. 12 in Kansas City (through his friends & former business partner, Edward Jacobson) a N.Y. *Daily News* report that he had told Dem. Party leaders he was available for the Vice Presidential nomination in 1956 as running mate to Adlai E. Stevenson. But Mr. Truman said Apr. 12 (10th anniversary of his inauguration after Pres. Roosevelt's death) that he would have been "happier if I could have served out the term as Vice President." [See p. 95C1] . . . **Americans for Dem. Action** Chrmn. Joseph L. Rauth Jr. said in a letter Apr. 10 to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) that there had been "little progress" in the 84th Congress to date on "liberal" legislation. He urged "a concerted drive by the Democrats in the last half of this session" to "fulfill their obligation . . ." (Congress reconvened Apr. 13 after an Easter recess.) [See pp. 108D2, 18E1]

## FOREIGN

### *Eden Completes Cabinet*

British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden announced Apr. 7 only 2 major changes in the Cabinet of his predecessor, Sir Winston Churchill—both necessitated by Eden's advancement. Defense Min. Harold Macmillan, 61, replaced Eden as Forgn. Secretary. Supply Min. Selwyn Lloyd, 50, succeeded Macmillan as Defense Minister. (Reginald Maulding, 38, Economic Secy. to the Treasury, succeeded Lloyd as Supply Minister.)

These & 8 other ministerial changes resulted in the elevation of men prominent in the Conservative Party as exponents of "Tory democracy." Average age of British Cabt. members was reduced to 55 yr., 8 mo. from 58 yr., 6 mo.

The Earl of Home, formerly head of the Scottish Office, replaced retiring Viscount Swinton, 70, as Commonwealth Relations Secy. and was succeeded by Cmdr. Thomas D. Galbraith. (Swinton was made an Earl by the Queen.) Dr. Charles Hill succeeded Earl De La Warr as Postmaster General.

Other members of Eden's Cabt.: *Lord Pres. of the Council*—Marquess of Salisbury; *Lord Chancellor*—Viscount Kilmuir; *Chancellor of the Exchequer*—Richard A. Butler; *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*—Viscount Woolton; *Lord Privy Seal & House of Commons Leader*—Harry Crookshank; *Home Secy. & Welsh Affairs Min.*—Gwilym Lloyd-George; *Secy. for Scotland*—James Stewart; *Colonial Secy.*—Alan Lennox-Boyd; *Labor Min.*—Sir Walter Monckton; *Housing & Local Govt. Min.*—Duncan Sandys; *Agri. Fisheries & Food Min.*—Derick Heathcoat Amory; *Pensions & Natl. Insurance Min.* — Osbert Peake; *Education Min.*—Sir David Eccles. [See p. 110A1]

In reply to congratulatory messages, Eden Apr. 8 promised Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. John Foster Dulles "the closest co-operation . . . at all times." [See p. 110F1] (Sen. George A. Smathers, D. Fla., said Apr. 7 he was checking to learn if it would be legal to sponsor a resolution in Congress making Churchill an honorary American citizen. [See Vol. XIV, p. 227C3]

**Brazilian** dissident Social Democrats Apr. 8 named Etelvino Lins, 47, ex-Gov. of Pernambuco State to run for President in the October elections against Juscelino Kubitschek. José Maria Whitaker, 66, advocate of high coffee prices, was named Brazilian Finance Minister Apr. 9 after the resignation of Eugenio Gudin. Gudin & Communications Min. Rodrigo Octavio Jor dão Ramos resigned Apr. 5 after Pres. João Café Filho agreed to let São Paulo Gov. Janio Quadros name new Finance & Communications Ministers in return for cooperation in the elections. Justice Min. Alexandre Marcondes Filho resigned Apr. 12, reportedly for personal reasons. [See p. 54A2]

**Gen. Fazlollah Zahedi** resigned as Premier of Iran Apr. 5 for reasons of health and was succeeded Apr. 7 by Hussein Ala, a former premier & ex-diplomatic representative at the UN & in Washington. Ala's Cabinet, announced Apr. 9, showed no change in key posts [see Vol. XIV, pp. 252D3, 278E1]. Ala's Govt. discharged Mayor Ghollambussein Estehaj of Teheran Apr. 11 after members of Parliament had accused Estehaj of poor administration. . . . **Sophocles Venizelos** said Apr. 11 he would head a new Greek political group, the Liberal Democratic Party, which would include all groups opposed to the incumbent Greek Rally party except the Red-led Union of Democratic Leftists. Venizelos had resigned as leader of the regular Liberal party in 1954. [See Vol. XII, p. 282G] . . . **Most Rev. Dr. Geoffrey Francis Fisher,** Archbishop of Canterbury, said Apr. 8 in Grahamstown, S. Africa that he had been misquoted by Capetown reporters who queried him Apr. 7 about Princess Margaret's wedding plans. He said he had replied "no comment" to the question. News agencies had picked up a press report which quoted him as saying: "There is no truth whatsoever in the rumor that Princess Margaret & Group Capt. Peter Townsend are to wed." [See p. 85F1]

## ECONOMICS

**Securities & Exchange Comm.** adopted Apr. 11 an amendment (effective May 20) to its rule that a stock broker or dealer must not incur indebtedness equal to more than a amount 20 times his net capital. The provision that 10% of the market value of securities counted part of net capital be deducted was changed to require a 30% production in most cases in order to curb excessive borrowing by brokers. [See p. 7A-D1] . . . **Rediscount** rate of the Fed. Reserve Bank of Kansas City was increased to 1¾% from 1½% with Fed. Reserve Board approval Apr. 13. The 11 other Fed. Reserve Banks were expected to take similar action. [See Vol. XIV, p. 122A2] . . . **Agriculture Dept.** reported Apr. 13 its surplus stocks of butter were reduced to 236.6 million lb. Mar. 31 from 361.2 million the year before (35% reduction), dried milk to 86.3 million lb. from 595.7 million (85% reduction), cheese to 328.6 million lb. (30% reduction) through grants & cut-rate sales of stocks and reduced price-support buying. [See p. 75C2]

**Oklahoma's** right to set a minimum price for processed natural gas to be shipped immediately out of the state was overruled by the U.S. Supreme Court Apr. 11 by 7-1 (Douglas dissenting, Harlan not participating). [See p. 70D1] . . . **Winter wheat** crop as of Apr. 1 was estimated by the Agri. Dept. Apr. 11 to total 662 million bu. as against 790 million last year. [See Vol. XIV, p. 426D3] . . . **Zenith Radio Corp.** denounced CBS for "arbitrary & unwarranted censorship" & canceled co-sponsorship of the program *Omnibus* Apr. 6 after CBS refused to let Zenith air a commercial announcement dealing with Phonevision, a subscription TV method opposed by networks & the Natl. Assn. of Radio & Television Broadcasters. [See Vol. X, p. 63E] . . . **Natl. City Bank of N.Y.** bought the First Natl. Bank of the City of N.Y. Mar. 30 for $165 million. The merged First Natl. City Bank of N.Y. opened Mar. 31. [See p. 70C3] . . . **Boston & Maine RR** stockholders meeting in Boston Apr. 13 elected a slate of directors supported by New Haven RR Pres. Patrick B. McGinnis, a candidate for president of the B&M. [See Vol. XIV, p. 143C3]

## ARTS & SCIENCE

### *Salk Vaccine Passes Test*

The anti-poliomyelitis vaccine developed by Dr. Jonas E. Salk, 40, of Pittsburgh was pronounced a success Apr. 12 in a report by the U. of Michigan Polio Vaccine Evaluation Center.

Wide World
DR. SALK

The Center had compiled results of a test conducted by the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis last year involving 1,800,000 children in 44 states. The Federal Govt. responded to the report by licensing 6 pharmaceutical firms to manufacture & distribute the vaccine.

The 113-pp. report that mass tests had shown the vaccine safe & "80-90% effective against paralytic poliomyelitis" was read by Dr. Thomas Francis Jr., Mich. U. Prof. of Epidemiology & Evaluation Center director, to a meeting of 500 physicians & other scientists at the university in Ann Arbor. The report was issued on the 10th anniversary of the death of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a polio victim, who founded the NFIP in 1938 as an outgrowth of the Warm Springs (Ga.) Foundation, which he established in 1927.

Essential statistics reported by Francis on the 1954 vaccine tests:

- An "observed control" study was conducted in 33 states with 1,080,680 children—first, 2d & 3d graders in school—taking part. Of these, 221,998 2d graders were vaccinated while the first & 3d graders were not. 585 polio cases developed among "observed control" group children with 71 vaccinated, 445 unvaccinated children suffering paralysis. 11 patients, all unvaccinated, died. The vaccine's effective preventive rate was regarded as 60-80% (about 60% against type I polio, which ordinarily accounts for 65% of polio; 70-80% against types II & III).
- In another 11-state test area, 749,236 first, 2d & 3d grade children were placed under study and 455,474 took part in a different inoculation test: 200,745 received injections of Salk vaccine and 201,229 were given injections of a placebo (harmless imitation vaccine containing no antivirus). 428 polio cases developed in the "placebo" area. 33 children who received the vaccine, 115 who were not innoculated suffered paralysis. The 4 vaccinated children who died had received placebo. The evaluators had "greater confidence" in the vaccine's 80-90% effective rate in the "placebo" area (60-70% effective against type I, 90% or more against types II & III.)
- Only vaccinated child who died of polio was one who had just undergone a tonsilectomy & received only the 2d of 3 scheduled vaccine injections.
- "No significant" adverse reactions to the vaccine were observed among children who received it.

#### Salk Suggests Improved Test

Dr. Salk, in a talk following Francis' report, said recent research had indicated that the effective rate of the vaccine could be improved. He said it had been found that: (1) a chemical preservative used in the early vaccine gradually destroyed some of its potency; (2) whereas 3 injections had been given within a month in the 1954 tests, it now was known that the vaccine worked more effectively if the first 2 injections were given a week apart and the 3d not sooner than 7 mos. (His recommendation that the new schedule of injections be followed in mass tests this year was accepted by the NFIP Apr. 13. The Foundation estimated that delay of 7 mos. in administering the 3d or "booster" injection would make it possible to vaccinate 13,500,000 U.S. children this year instead of 9,000,000 as originally planned.) [See p. 103G1]

#### Results Hailed

Chrmn. Dwight H. Murray of the Amer. Medical Assn.'s board of trustees said Apr. 12 that successful tests of the Salk vaccine was "one of the greatest events in the history of medicine." Medical authorities said initial results compared favorably with those obtained in early tests of vaccine for smallpox, yellow fever & typhus (now rated 95% effective) and diphtheria (90%). UN World Health Org. officials in Geneva called the Francis report "extremely encouraging" but cautioned that important data was yet to be gained on use of the vaccine & duration of its effective-

ness. Pres. Eisenhower directed the State Dept. Apr. 13 to offer full information on the Salk vaccine to all 75 foreign nations where the U.S. maintained diplomatic missions.

Health-Eductn.-Welfare Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby, acting on the recommendation of Surgeon Gen. Leonard A. Sheele of the Public Health Service, signed licenses Apr. 12 authorizing 6 firms (Cutter Labs., Lilly, Pittman-Moore, Sharp & Dohme, Wyeth Labs. & Parke, Davis) to manufacture Salk vaccine & distribute it nationally. Mrs. Hobby said of the favorable report on the vaccine: "It's a wonderful day for the whole world." Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in Hyde Park, N.Y., said her husband "would have been very pleased at this success." She cautioned that "we must still care for those who have suffered the disease in the past, and there must still be research . . . but the way is now clear to carry on this research." Exec. Dir. Marvine L. Kline of the Sister Elizabeth Kenny Foundtn. said in Minneapolis the Salk vaccine represented "another great step forward" but "the victory over polio still is in the future."

**Facts on Salk:** Born Oct. 28, 1914 in New York, son of blouse mfr. Daniel Salk. Graduated from CCNY 1934, NYU School of Medicine 1939; studied bacteriorology under Dr. Francis at NYU. Went to U. of Mich. 1942 under Natl. Research Council fellowship & worked with Francis in developing influenza vaccines now in use. Named director of new U. of Pittsburgh virus research laboratory 1947; produced improved flu vaccine in 1953. Received assignment from Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis 1949 to verify findings by Drs. David Bodian & Howard Howe of Baltimore that 3 (not one) types of polio virus existed. Conceived possibility of producing anti-polio vaccine after discovery in 1949 by Dr. John F. Enders of Harvard (1954 Nobel Prize winner) that polio virus could be cultivated in non-nervous tissues in test tubes. Used culture "broth" (Medium No. 199) developed by Dr. Raymond C. Parker of Toronto to produce polio virus, developed vaccine ready for testing on humans by 1952. Assisted in project (based at Pittsburgh Muncipal Hospital for Contagious Disease) by: Robert Rotundo, 35; Maj. Byron L. Bennett, 47; Dr. Julius S. Youngner, 34; Dr. Percival Baseley, 44; Dr. Ulrich Krech, 35; Dr. J. James Lewis, 34. Salk, father of 3, realized no personal financial profit from vaccine, which was developed under NFIP grant & not patented.

Vaccine, cherry red in color, contained polio virus killed by formaldehyde but left sufficiently active to induce development of antibodies against polio infection. It was administered in injections of one cubic centimeter each.

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**Metropolitan Opera** of N.Y. reported Apr. 11 a deficit of $219,223 for its 1953-54 season. (The 1954-55 season closed Apr. 9.) [See p. 15B1] . . . **Criminal contempt-of-court** charges against 7 Pittsburgh & Greensburg, Pa. newspapermen who had defied a ban against taking pictures in the courthouse were upheld Apr. 12 by a court in Greensburg. Fined & sentenced to 5-day county jail terms: *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* pblshr. Wm. Block, ed. Andrew Bernhard, reporter Vince Johnson & photographers Don Bindyke & James Klingensmith; *Greensburg Tribune Review* pblshr. David W. Mack & photographer Robt. Purdy. [See p. 7D3] . . . **Hodding Carter,** *Greenville* (Miss.) *Delta Democrat-Times* ed., was denounced in a resolution passed, 89-19, by the Miss. House of Reps. in Jackson Apr. 1 for having written in a *Look* article that pro-white supremacy "citizens' councils" in his state were potential instruments for imposing rule by "terror." The resolution termed the article untrue. [See Vol. XIII, p. 172E]

**N. Y. Drama Critics Circle Awards** Apr. 12 for 1954-55; best play—Tennessee Williams' *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof;* best musical—*The Saint of Bleecker Street* by Gian-Carlo Menotti; best foreign play—*Witness for Prosecution* by Agatha Christie. [See p. 103E1]

**George Foster Peabody Awards** for radio & television made Apr. 9 by the U. of Georgia's Henry W. Grady School of Journalism: TV news—John Daly (ABC); TV entertainment—George Gobel (NBC); TV education—*Adventure* (CBS); TV special awards—*The Search & Omnibus* (CBS); TV children's program — *Disneyland* (ABC); TV natl. public service—*Industry on Parade* by Natl. Assn. of Mfrs.; TV regional public service—Providence, R.I.'s WJAR-TV for coverage of hurricane Carol; radio entertainment—*Conversation* (NBC); radio educational program — *Man's Right to Knowledge* (CBS); radio contribution to intl. understanding—*Pauline Frederick at the UN* (NBC); radio local public service— Gallup, N. M.'s KCAK for *The Navajo Hour;* radio music citation—Boris Goldovsky for conducting music quiz during Met. Opera broadcast intermissions (ABC) [See pp. 103A2, 79C-F1]

## BOOKS PUBLISHED

**Apes, Angels and Victorians,** The Story of Darwin, Huxley and Evolution. By William Irvine. Biog. of scientists. Apr. 4. (McGraw-Hill, 399 pp., $5†

**The Breaking Wave.** By Nevil Shute. Young woman who served as anti-aircraft technician with Wrens in World War II is plagued by guilt feeling because she inadvertently shot down planeload of anti-Nazis fleeing Europe. Apr. 6. (Morrow, 282 pp., $3.50)*

**The Bride of the Innisfallen.** By Eudora Welty. Short stories. Apr. 7. (Harcourt, Brace, 207 pp., $3.50)*

**Coromandel!** By John Masters. British adventurer in 17th Century India. Lit. Guild April choice. Mar. 25. (Viking, 347 pp., $3.95)*

**Garbo.** By John Bainbridge. Biog of screen star. Mar. 24. (Doubleday, 256 pp., $4)†

**Gift from the Sea.** By Anne Morrow Lindbergh. Reflections on life. Mar. 16. (Pantheon, 128 pp., $2.75)†

**The Good Shepherd.** By C. S. Forester. Skipper of U.S. destroyer directs battle against Nazi subs through 50-hr. battle in Atlantic. BOMC April choice. Mar. 28. (Little, Brown, 310 pp., $3.95)*

**The Hidden River.** By Storm Jameson. Crisis in French family over wartime betrayal of son to Nazis. BOMC April co-choice. Mar. 30. (Harper, 244 pp., $3)*

**Humboldt:** The Life and Times of Alexander von Humboldt, 1769-1859. By Helmut de Terra. Biog. of scientist. Apr. 11. (Knopf, 386 pp., $5.75)†

**Meet Mister Eisenhower.** By Merriman Smith. President's life in White House & personality described by UP Presidential correspondent. Apr. 11. (Harper, 308 pp., $3.50)†

**Memories:** An Autobiography. By Ethel Barrymore. Theatrical & private life of actress, now 75. Apr. 11. (Harper, 310 pp., $4)†

**The Men and the Mountain:** Frémont's Fourth Expedition. By William Brandon. Disastrous expedition to Colorado Rockies in 1848-49. Apr. 6. (Morrow, 337 pp., $5)†

**The Mint.** By T. E. Lawrence. The late Lawrence of Arabia's barracks-room account of service as RAF private & cadet in 1920s. (Published privately in 50-copy private edition in 1935 with none sold at asking price of $500,000 a copy. Lawrence specified before death that public circulation be withheld until 1950.) Mar. 17 in 1,000-copy limited edition. (Doubleday, 250 pp., $20)†

**The Rice-Sprout Song.** By Eileen Chang. Village near Shanghai is brought under Red rule. Apr. 4. (Scribner, 182 pp., $3)*

**Somebody Up There Likes Me:** My Life So Far. By Rocky Graziano, with Rowland Barber. Autobiog. of ex-boxing champ turned TV comedian. Mar. 16. (Simon & Schuster, 375 pp., $3.95)†

**The Strongbox.** By Howard Swiggett. Mystery & threatened scandal over love letters left by dead U.S. foreign aid chief in London. Mar. 1. (Houghton Mifflin, 309 pp., $3.75)*

**The Tall Dark Man.** By Anne Chamberlain. Schoolgirl who witnessed murder expects killer to murder her. Mar. 7. (Bobbs-Merrill, 214 pp., $3)*

**A Train of Powder.** By Rebecca West. 6 essays about trials & post-World War II Germany. Mar. 18. (Viking, 310 pp., $3.75)†

**Your Daughter Iris.** By Jerome Weidman. Romantic crises during visit to England by Bronx newlyweds. Apr. 1. (Doubleday, 316 pp., $3.95)*

## NEW YORK THEATER

### Openings

**Cat on a Hot Tin Roof.** Tennessee Williams' drama of Southern family in which young man is suspected by his wife to be homosexual. Staged by Elia Kazan. Settings by Jo Mielziner. Presented by Playwrights' Co. With Barbara Bel Geddes, Ben Gazzara, Burl Ives, Mildred Dunnock. Mar. 24 at Morosco. (2-5-0)§

**Champagne Complex.** Comedy by Leslie Stevens concerning young woman & psychiatrist. Staged by Michael Gordon. Presented by Gayle Stine. With Donald Cook, Polly Bergen, John Dall. Apr. 12 at Cort. (0-7-0)§

**Once Over Lightly.** Musical revue starring Zero Mostel, Sono Osato, Jack Gilford. Staged by Stanley Prager. Sketches by Ira Wallach & Melvin Brooks. Music & lyrics by Marshall Barer, Dean Fuller, Murray Grand, William Engvick & Alec Wilder. Presented by Cuadro Prod. Opened Mar. 15 at the Barbizon-Plaza. Closed Apr. 3 after 22 performances. (0-0-7)§

**3 For Tonight.** Song & dance revue starring singer Harry Belafonte, dancers Marge & Gower Champion. Produced by Paul Gregory. Staged by Champion. Music by Walter Schumann. With Hiram Sherman, Betty Benson, Voices of Walter Schumann. Apr. 6 at Plymouth. (7-0-0)§

### Closed

**Quadrille** Mar. 12 (150 performances)
**Saint of Bleecker Street** Apr. 2 (92 performances)
**Southwest Corner** Mar. 5 (36 performances)
**Tonight in Samarkand** Mar. 12 (28 performances)
**Wayward Saint** Mar. 6 (21 performances)

## LEADING MARCH FILMS

### New York Releases

**Blackboard Jungle.** Young NYC teacher tries to deal with a class of juvenile delinquents. Screenplay by Richard Brooks based on Evan Hunter's novel. Directed by Brooks. Produced by Pandro S. Berman for MGM. With Glenn Ford, Anne Francis, Louis Calhern, John Hoyt, Richard Kiley, Sidney Poitier. Mar. 20.

**East of Eden.** John Steinbeck's Cain & Abel story set in Salinas Co., Calif. Screenplay by Paul Osborn. Directed & produced by Elia Kazan in WarnerColor for Warner Bros. With James Dean, Julie Harris, Raymond Massey, Burl Ives, Richard Davalos, Jo Van Fleet, Albert Dekker. Mar. 9.

**Five From Barska Street.** Polish-language color film dealing with rehabilitation of post-World War II Warsaw youths. Screenplay by Kazimierz Kozniewki & Aleksander Ford. Directed by Ford for Film Polski (Polish). Released by Artkino (Russian). With Tadeusz Janczar, Aleksandra Slaska, Mieczyslaw Stoor, Tadeusz Lomnicki. Mar. 13.

**The Glass Slipper.** Leslie Caron as Cinderella in Eastman color ballet version of fairy tale. Screenplay by Helen Deutsch. Directed by Charles Walters. Produced by Edwin H. Knopf for MGM. With Michael Wilding, Keenan Wynn, Elsa Lanchester, Estelle Winwood, Mar. 24.

**One Summer of Happiness.** Swedish drama of 2 young lovers breaking away from puritanical elders. Screenplay by V. Semitjov. Directed by Arne Mattsson. A Nordisk Tonefilm. With Folke Sundquist, Ulla Jacobsson, Edwin Adolphson, John Elfstrom. Mar. 21.

**Three Cases of Murder.** 3-part film scripted by Ian Dalrymple, Donald Wilson & Sidney Carroll, produced by Dalrymple & Hugh Perceval and released by Assoc. Artists, enacting these short murder stories; David Eady's "You Killed Elizabeth" (with Emrys Jones, John Gregson, Elizabeth Sellars, Jack Lambert; directed by Eady); Roderick Wilkinson's "In The Picture," (with Alan Badel, Hugh Pryse; directed by Wendy Toye); Somerset Maugham's "Lord Mountdrago" (with Orson Welles, Alan Badel, Helen Cherry; directed by George More). Mar. 15.

**To Paris With Love.** Alec Guinness as widower who takes his son to Paris for some fun. Screenplay by Robert Buckner. Directed by Antony Darnborough for J. Arthur Rank. Released by Assoc. Artists. With Vernon Gray, Odile Versois, Elina Labourdette, Jacques François. Mar. 28.

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*Fiction †Non-fiction §First fig.—favorable reviews in major N.Y. dailies; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable

## CHURCH & SCHOOL

**Easter** was observed Apr. 10 by Roman Catholics & Protestants. (Greek, Coptic & other Christians following the Julian calendar recognized Apr. 17.) Pope Pius XII, 79 [see p. 72G3], broadcast an Easter message in which he urged that the world "arrange treaties which will insure peace [&] start a progressive disarmament" and use atomic energy to "contribute to the lessening of the pressures of misery & want" not for "infernal violence which would destroy everything." Thousands of Christian pilgrims were permitted by Israel & Jordan to visit shrines in Jerusalem. [See Vol. XIV, p. 435E1]

**U.S. Supreme Court** Apr. 11 opened hearings on plans for enforcement of its May 17, 1954 judgment against racial segregation in public school [see p. 95A2]. Attorneys for Kansas & the Dist. of Columbia told the court Apr. 11 their school systems had put desegregation into effect and a formal court order that segregation be ended was unnecessary. Delaware asked same day that its state courts be given jurisdiction over desegregation. Attorneys for Virginia & South Carolina said Apr. 12 that people of those states would defy or frustrate a direct order to abolish segregation. Attorneys for Negroes replied with arguments in favor of a Supreme Court order fixing a deadline for desegregation. NAACP counsel Thurgood Marshall said Apr. 12 that Negroes wanted segregation ended next school year but would accept a Sept. 1956 deadline. (Roy Wilkins, 53, NAACP administrator, was elected in New York Apr. 11 by the organization's directors to succeed the late Exec. Secy. Walter White.) [See p. 95D3]

## OBITUARIES

**Theda Bara** (Theodosia Goodman), 65, silent-screen film star 1915-21 who set style for exotic "vamps" (retired since marriage in 1921 to director Chas. J. Brabin); Apr. 7 in Los Angeles of cancer.

**Alexander Samuel Beck,** 93, founder A. S. Beck shoe stores; Apr. 11, Los Angeles.

**Rear Adm. Stanford C. Hooper,** 70, first Naval radio officer (1912), ex-Dir. of Naval Communications; Apr. 6 in Miami Beach.

**William S. Jacobsen,** 68, U.S. Rep. (D.) from 2nd Iowa Cong. Dist. 1937-43; Apr. 10 in Dubuque, Ia.

**Jesse D. Locker,** 64, U.S. Amb. to Liberia since 1953, ex-pres. pro tem. Cincinnati City Cncl., a leading Negro lawyer; Apr. 10 in Monrovia, Liberia.

**Gen. Peyton Conway March,** 90, U.S. Army Chief of Staff in World War I who reorganized War Dept.; initiated & carried out programs sending 2-million men to France & back; ret. 1921; Apr. 13 in Wash.

**Capt. Leonard Miller,** 91, yachtsman & shipping contractor, first mate of *Columbia* when it defeated Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock II* for America's Cup 1901; Apr. 9 in Brooklyn.

**Dr. Boris Mirkine-Guetzevitch,** 63, authority on intl. relations, Inter-Parliamentary Union rep. at UN Econ. & Social Cncl.; Apr. 1 in Paris.

**Brig. Gen. John Hartman Morgan,** 79, expert on constitutional law, legal adviser to Amer. War Crimes Comm. in Nuremberg 1947-49; Apr. 8 at Wootton Basset, Wiltshire, Eng.

**Harvey Seeley Mudd,** 66, bd. chrmn. Cyprus Mines (copper & sulphur), ex-pres. Amer. Inst. of Mining & Metallurgical Engrs., founder So. Calif. Symphony Assn.; Apr. 12 in Beverly Hills.

**Al Piantadosi,** 71, composer of *I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier, The Curse of an Aching Heart,* & other songs; Apr. 8 in Encino, Calif.

**Edgar William Stewart,** 62, pres. of Catalina, Inc., sportswear mfrs.; Apr. 9 in New York.

**John E. Nelson,** 80, U.S. Rep. (R., Me.), 1923-33, father of Rep. Chas. P. Nelson (R., Me.); Apr. 11, Augusta, Me.

**William Alva Roberts,** 57, pres. Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., member Pres. Eisenhower's highway advisory bd.; Apr. 12, Milwaukee. [See Vol. XIV, 315C3]

**Thomas Brown Rudd,** 56, controller & ex-pres. Hamilton Coll., pres.-treas. Munson-Williams-Proctor Inst.; Apr. 11 in Clinton, N.Y. (cancer).

**R. H. Schlottman,** 66, controller & a dir. of Bethlehem Steel Corp., v-pres.-controller of Bethlehem Steel Co.; Apr. 11 in Havana.

**Herbert J. Schwartz,** 69, pres. City Stores Co., natl. dept. store operators; Apr. 11 in New York.

**Vice-Adm. Clifton A. F. Sprague,** 58, who commanded group of escort carriers in Battle of Leyte Gulf, World War II; Apr. 11 in San Diego.

**Rev. Pierre Teilhard de Chardin,** S. J., 73, paleontologist, co-finder of Peking Man; Apr. 10 in New York.

## SPORTS

### *Winners*

**Basketball:** Syracuse defeated Ft. Wayne, 4 games to 3, in the final NBA playoff ending Apr. 10 in Syracuse. [See p. 96A1] . . . **Golf:** Cary Middlecoff of Kiamesha Lake, N.Y., won the Masters invitational tourney in Augusta, Ga. Apr. 10 for $5,000 in prizes. [See pp. 112C1, 24G2; Vol. XIV, 124F1] . . . **Horse racing:** A. G. Vanderbilt's Social Outcast, Eric Guerin up, won the $82,600 John B. Campbell Meml. Handicap at Bowie, Md. Apr. 9 for $55,600. [See pp. 104E1, 48C2] . . . **Swimming:** women's Natl. AAU team title was won by the Walter Reed Hospital Swim Club of Washington in Daytona Beach, Fla. Apr. 7-9. Shelley Mann, 17, of Arlington, Va. (Walter Reed team), won the 100-yd. freestyle, 250-yd. freestyle & 400-yd. medley races. Pat McCormick, 24, of Los Angeles won one-meter & 3-meter diving events. [See p. 112E1; Vol. XIV, 132E1]

**Major league baseball** season opened Apr. 11. Pres. Eisenhower threw out the first ball to launch the AL inopener. Kansas City made its AL debut Apr. 12, the Athletics defeating Detroit in Kansas City, 6-2, after ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman threw out the first ball in pre-game ceremonies. Sportswriter polls rated the N.Y. Giants, Milwaukee & Brooklyn about even choices to win the NL pennant, Cleveland to beat out the N.Y. Yankees for the AL pennant. Betting favorites: Giants & Cleveland. [See p. 112B2] . . . **Al Lopez,** Cleveland mgr., signed a new 1955-56 contract Apr. 11 for an estimated $45,000 a yr. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 328B1, 336D1] . . . **Larry Jansen,** 34, quit as N.Y. Giant pitcher-coach Apr. 12 to pitch for Seattle in the Pacific Coast League. [See Vol. XIV, p. 240A3] . . . **Julio Lucero,** 21, a welterweight boxer, suffered a fatal brain concussion during a bout with Americo Villaruel in Buenos Aires Apr. 6. [See Vol. XIV, p. 420B2]

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Guy C. Shearer,** Kentucky State Alholic Beverage Control Bd. Commissioner, shot & killed Thomas Redfern, 35, an armed mental patient who had invaded Shearer's home in Louisville & was holding Mrs. Shearer & her son as hostages Apr. 11. Shearer had been flown from Frankfort (state capital) to Louisville by state police to help rescue his family after he was telephoned by Redfern. . . . **Capt. Sabri Tchelebioglu** of the Turkish submarine *Dumlupinar,* which collided with a freighter & sank Apr. 4, 1953 with a loss of 81 lives, was convicted Apr. 11 in Canakkale, Turkey of negligence in the disaster & sentenced to 20 mos. in prison. [See Vol. XIII, p. 112J]

**Virgin Islands'** 1953 law to grant divorces to newcomers to the islands after they had resided there 6 wks. was ruled invalid by the U.S. Supreme Court Apr. 11 by a 5-3 decision (Clark, Black, Reed dissenting; Harlan not participating), Justice Frankfurter's opinion for the majority held that the law was designed to "export" divorces to nonresidents and that the Virgin Islands must require divorce applicants to declare intention to continue to live there. [See Vol. XIII, p. 352F3]

**Married:** Pakistani Prime Min. Mohammed Ali, 45, & Alia Saadi, 28, Canadian citizen, his social secy. & 2d living wife; Apr. 6 in Beirut, Lebanon. (Ali also was married to Begum Mohammed Ali, his wife for 14 yrs. & mother of his 2 sons. Moslem law permitted him 4 wives.) [See p. Vol. XII, 127N-K] . . . Ex-actress Arlene Judge, 43, & businessman Edward Cooper Heard, 40, of Beverly Hills, Calif.; Apr. 9 in Las Vegas, Nev. (her 7th, his 2d). [See Vol. VIII, p. 131M] . . . Rep. John A. Blatnik (D., Minn.), 43, & Gisela Hager, 30, of Hamburg, Germany, a stenographer; Apr. 9 in Hamburg. . . . Met. opera soprano Roberta Peters, 24, & Bertram Fields, 33, Gertsfield Hotels exec. dir.; Apr. 10 in New York (her 2d). [See Vol. XII, p. 212P]